

The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVII--NO. 3.

MASSILLON, OHIO, JULY 5, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 1,525.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.
In effect June 2, 1889.

North. South.
No. 2 6 a.m. No. 5 6:06 a.m.
No. 4 8:08 p.m. No. 1 10:09 a.m.
No. 6 arrives 3:30 a.m. No. 3 7:32 p.m.
Local 8:15 p.m. Local 12:15 p.m.
Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & LAKE RAILWAY.

North. South.
No. 4 5:24 a.m. No. 3 7:09 a.m.
No. 6 1:25 p.m. No. 5 1:25 p.m.
No. 8 5:25 p.m. No. 7 6:40 p.m.
Local 8:35 p.m. Local 3:55 p.m.
In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO,
GOING EAST.

No. 8 7:00 a.m. 2:50 a.m.
No. 10 Daily except Sunday. 3:25 a.m.
No. 11 Daily except Sunday. 10:15 a.m.
No. 4 Daily. 9:15 a.m.
No. 12 Daily except Sunday. 5:30 a.m.
No. 13 Daily except Sunday. 8:50 a.m.
Local. 12:00 p.m.
GOING WEST.

No. 1 Daily except Sunday. 3:25 a.m.
No. 11 Daily except Sunday. 10:15 a.m.
No. 4 Daily. 9:15 a.m.
No. 3 Daily. 5:45 p.m.
No. 13 Daily except Sunday. 8:50 a.m.
Local. 12:00 p.m.
CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Paulding Route at Orrville
NORTH. SOUTH.
No. 35 Express. 10:15 p.m. No. 2 Express. 10:35 a.m.
No. 27 Express. 4:30 a.m. No. 3 Express. 3:15 p.m.
No. 3 Express. 3:30 p.m. No. 5 Express. 10:32 p.m.

THE CRONIN MURDER.
Three "Suspects" Located on the Pacific
Slope.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The Chronicle prints sensational story, declaring that the suspect "Simonds" who is connected with Cronin's murder as the purchaser of the furniture of Carlson's cottage, in Chicago, is on this coast, and that his real name is Morris Walsh, an old Fenian. Luke Dillon declared that Simonds is an old friend of his, and that he had his photograph. Now, the only friend of Dillon on the coast is Morris Walsh. He arrived here on May 13, and on May 23, sailed as a regular seaman on board the Panama steamer Acapulco, under his own name. His description tallies precisely with that of the suspect Simonds. Two other men who registered as Richard Williams and C. Smith, also sailed with Walsh as seamen. Williams bears strong resemblance to the description of the suspect Williams, who is wanted in Chicago. The Acapulco arrives here on July 10, and Williams and his companion will be required to show where they were between Feb. 1 and May 23. Several Klan-Geal men here believe that Walsh is Simonds, and that he and Williams had a hand in the murder.

Scared Officer.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Police Officer Moore gave testimony before the coroner's inquest in the Cronin case. Since then, he claims to have been badly treated by the Irish policemen at his station, and to have had his steps doctored by spies.

A few nights ago, while on duty, Moore was handed the following note by a boy who ran away as soon as he had delivered it:

"Sir—If you know what is good for yourself you will quit the police force immediately. Your every move is being watched by friends of Alex Sullivan, [Signed] 'CLAN-NA-GAEL.'

Moore is an American, and thinks an effort is being made to terrorize him. He felt somewhat anxious over the communication, but did not show it to the chief until to-day.

Knives in the Toils.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The police admitted last night that John Kunze is under arrest. He was captured in a South Side grocery store, where he was working under the name of John Keiser. Capt. Schmittler of the East Chicago avenue station is confident that Kunze will eventually turn "squealer" and tell what he knows about the conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin. Kunze was fully identified by William Mertes, the millman who saw him drive Dan Coughlin up to the Carlson cottage on the night that Cronin was murdered, and by W. L. James, the young stenographer, who saw him in the flat at No. 117 Clark street in company with Cooney and Burke. To-day he will be submitted to all the business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in money-orders, in manufactures, soap and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. St. John Capital, S. Hunt, President, C. Steele, Cashier.

DRUGISTS.

Z. T. BALZTIZY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy Arts, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

D. W. F. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Physician, 1st & 5th, 5th East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

PHILIP BLUMENSHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

M. & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

CROSERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1852, Fording and Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce, Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

TINWARE.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc., No. 14 West Main street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to prosecute patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditions, and similar terms.

W. A. Redmond,

Last examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign Patents. No. 631 E. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

To the Citizens of Massillon and Vicinity.

We want the distinguished Dr. R. McFarland says of the liver. That is, for the greater portion of the time, the liver can be removed, and can be transplanted into another animal, or even into every school.

Dr. R. McFarland says of the liver with a disease has discovered a most wonderful remedy for the liver and all the effect that arise therefrom such as jaundice, nervous headache, neuralgia and constipation.

Here what the doctor says: "It can be done, this medicine a specific for these diseases and will give \$100 for a case of such headache they will not cure, or the best treatment, if ever directed on the insides of the body, can be done, and the effect that arise therefrom such as jaundice, nervous headache, neuralgia and constipation.

Dr. R. McFarland says of the liver with a disease has discovered a most wonderful remedy for the liver and all the effect that arise therefrom such as jaundice, nervous headache, neuralgia and constipation.

See that you get Dr. McFarland's P.M., manufactured at Akron, Ohio, gold yellow in color, all others claimed to be Dr. McFarland's are frauds. Z. T. Bailey, Massillon, only a competent physician for reference. This is the greatest specific of the century. It cures all common and rare diseases.

Let them and don't fail.

From whom can you get this? We will send to the dispensary of Dr. R. McFarland, 11 North Main street, Akron, Ohio. Send by mail to all parts of the U. S. upon receipt of price, \$1.00.

Notice to Contractors.

Signed proposals will be received at the office of the board of education of Liverpool township, Stark county, O., until 12 o'clock noon on the 25th day of July, 1889, for building a school house on the lot selected in sub-section No. 11 in said township, according to plans and specifications on file in said office. Each bid must contain the name of every person interested in the same, and be accompanied by a sufficient sum of money to cover the cost of removal if the bid is accepted. The contract will be entered into and the payment of money secured, the bid for each kind of material called for by the specifications must be stated separately, and the price of each given, and the price of the must also be stated. None but the lowest responsible bid will be accepted and the board may reject all bids. By order of the board of education.

HENRY MADDEN, Clerk.

JULY 29, 1889.

Newspaper Change.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Critic company engaged in the publication of The Evening Critic has purchased The Sunday Capital, and the name of The Critic will be changed within a week to The Evening Capital. The Sunday Capital will be published under its present name as the Sunday morning issue of The Evening Capital. Stanley Waterloo, the editor of The Critic, will remain to complete the consolidation and will return to Chicago, whence he came in February last to take temporary charge of The Critic.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

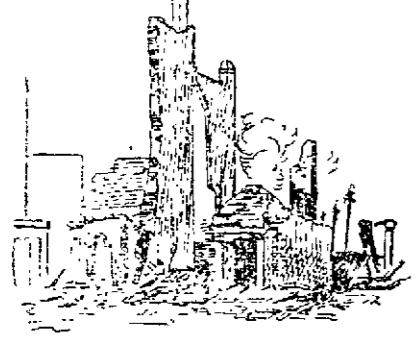
THAT BIG SEATTLE FIRE.

IT MAY WELL BE TERMED A CONFLAGRATION.

Terrible Work of the Flames as Shown by the Camera — The Losses May Reach \$10,000,000 — The Ravaged Area Patrolled by the Militia — Cause of the Great Blaze.

The fire that consumed the business district of Seattle, W. T., may well be termed a conflagration. The city, with the exception of the residence quarter, which is situated on the heights overlooking the harbor, was obliterated effectively. If not as suddenly, by the flames, as were the towns in the Conemaugh Valley by the flood.

The building in which the fire originated was a type of the structures that were very common in the business center of Seattle. It was one of a row of wooden stores joined together and of varying height. Inter-spaced among such frame buildings, however, there were many large and substantial edifices, some of which reflected great credit upon the place.



RUINS OF OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

When the fire began a strong wind was blowing from the northwest. The roofs of the wooden structures were almost as dry as tinder, and were easily set in a blaze by burning wood. The contents of the stores in many instances were of a highly inflammable, sometimes of an explosive, nature, and thus the flames were constantly fed with new material.

It was soon obvious that the Volunteer Fire Department, although its operations were conducted with intelligent zeal and energy, was utterly unable to cope with the conflagration. The water supply was exhausted within two hours after the fire broke out, and the flames had a clean sweep. A great deal of property that had been moved at the earlier stages of the fire to places believed to be secure was burned up, so rapidly did the flames spread. Explosions of giant powder, with a view of demolishing buildings in the path of the fire and checking its progress, were of no avail.

The flames swept onward with relentless fury, leaping across street after street, and destroying block after block of stores, until a distance extending one mile north and south from the starting point was laid in ashes. The water front and everything south of Union street and west of Second street, reaching around to the gas works above Fourth street on Jackson street, were completely burned. Every bank, hotel, and place of amusement, all the principal business houses, every newspaper office, the several railroad stations, miles of wharves, all the coal bunkers, freight warehouses, and telegraph offices were consumed. The shipping at the docks escaped by dropping out into the stream.

The losses are variously estimated from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. It is impossible to get an accurate statement as yet on this point. The real estate was generally uninsured. One prominent resident of Seattle now in the east is of the opinion that \$4,000,000 more nearly approximates the value of the property destroyed than any other figure.



LOOKING UP FIRST STREET.

However this may be the people of Seattle are not disposed to look upon the visitation as an unmixed calamity. The fire did not reach the residence part of the city, where its unstay'd progress would have left utter destitution. The blocks of cheap wooden buildings that have been swept away will be replaced by finer and more substantial structures. The lodging-house district and the slums were entirely wiped out of existence. Laborers were set to work as soon as practicable to clear away the debris, and in less than a week the people had recovered from the shock, and were laboring with renewed enthusiasm.

Considering the magnitude of the fire, there was comparatively little loss of life to be deplored. It is believed that not more than five persons perished. Temporary relief was promptly supplied to the hungry and homeless by the generous citizens of Portland and Tacoma—the latter city, entirely forgetting for the moment her bitter rivalry with Seattle, sending her fire department to assist in quenching the flames. The promptitude



THE CITY IN FLAMES.

with which the country at large responded to the call for aid did much toward alleviating the distress of those who were made destitute. Since the fire the entire burned district has been under the control of the militia and a special police force, no unauthorized persons being permitted to enter the ravaged area.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Postal Tube for France and England.
The plan is to suspend two tubes of about three feet in diameter each by means of steel cables across the channel, forty yards above the level of the sea. They will be fixed to pillars at distances of 800 yards, and in each tube a little railway will run, with cars capable of carrying 450 pounds in weight. The cost is estimated at \$5,000,000.

How to Demagnetize a Watch.
The quickest way to demagnetize a watch is to place it for a few seconds in the solenoid of an alternating current and remove it slowly while the current is flowing.

IN THE JAWS OF A WHALE.

Remarkable Experience of an American Sailor in the North Pacific.

J. W. Kiesler, late commander's clerk, United States navy, now a resident of Horndale, Pa., tells in the Philadelphia Press the following story of the very remarkable experience of an American sailor with a whale. He says:

George Leonard, an acting master in the United States navy during the civil war, and stationed on board the gunboat Katahdin, West Gulf blocking squadron in 1863, told a story of heroism, and exhibited marks on his body that corroborated his words.

The year 1850 found Leonard, as one of the crew of the ship Enterprise, a whaler in the North Pacific. One day he was stationed in the bow of a whaleboat Katahdin, West Gulf blocking squadron in 1863, told a story of heroism, and exhibited marks on his body that corroborated his words.

Within proper distance, Leonard threw his harpoon, striking the fish hard and deep. In some manner the line as it was running out caught the body of one of the men in such a way as to throw him overboard.

The man suddenly sank, whereupon Leonard transferred his line to a boat and sprang into the ocean in aid of the drowning sailor.

The whale, now maddened by his fast-flowing blood, made a rush for the boat. Remarkable and horrible to relate, Leonard's friend had managed to regain the boat, while he himself was caught by the whale between his jaws, his position being inside the monster's mouth, with nothing protruding but one of his arms.

In this manner the man was in reality within the jaws of death itself. The whale instantly plunged down in the deep, and in the words of Leonard himself, "the fish seemed to be going down, into eternity itself."

The imprisoned man, after all this, had not lost his presence of mind. He maneuvered his entire bodily strength, and he was a powerful man—actually bracing himself in such a position as to compel the fish to spread his jaws; at the same time, with the arm that was free, he grabbed the sharp knife out of its socket, cutting right and left. No sooner was there a sufficient opening made than Leonard forced his body out-side.

Up to the surface he swam, when most strange to say, he found himself within arm's length of his boat. He was saved. The marks of the whale's violence and the dents of its teeth were very plainly visible on Leonard's arms, and he was always pointed out by his brother naval officers as "the second Jonah."

Master of New York's Grand Lodge.

John W. Vrooman, the newly elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the state of New York, is vice-president and general manager of the Herkimer bank. He is 15 years old, was born in Herkimer county, and his Dutch ancestors were among the earliest settlers near Albany. He studied law, but gave up his studies to serve in the United States navy.

Subsequently he was admitted to the bar, and in 1868 was clerk of the surrogate's court in Herkimer county. He was prominently identified with Republican politics, and was honored by his selection as deputy clerk of the New York state assembly in 1876 and again in 1877. The following year he was further honored by his selection as clerk of the state senate. This place he held for four successive terms, doing himself great credit and serving the senate most intelligently and faithfully. He then entered the banking business. He has been prominently connected with the Republican state committee for many years, and is a warm personal friend and political adviser of ex-Senator Warner Miller.

He has been a Mason since he became of age and has held a number of important offices in the Grand Lodge. Mr. Vrooman is one of the most popular men in the state, warm and cordial in his manner, and has probably as extensive an acquaintance with public men, especially with prominent Masons, as any other member of the fraternity in the state.

Mall by Lightning.

The Electrical World, in a recent issue, describes a system of transportation which, it is suggested, is destined to revolutionize the postal service, even if it does nothing more. The inventor is John T. Williams, and a company has sufficient faith in him to contemplate the establishment of a transport line on the "protective system," as it is called, between New York city and Boston.

The basis of the system is the suction helix or a coil exerts on a rod of iron placed near its center. A current passed through the coil draws the bar in, and when the current is broken the bar is free to move, so that with a number of helices arranged together, and a method of making and breaking the current at the proper time, the bar may be moved continuously in any desired direction.

The proposed "plant" will consist of a single line of iron uprights extending between the post offices of the two cities. On the rail at their top a light steel car will pass between a continuous line of wire coils, forming a succession of helices, which are to be protected from the weather. Six dynamo stations between the two cities will supply the needed electric force. The model has worked to perfection, and it is believed that a speed of more than two hundred miles an hour may be made, so that a letter sent by this system from New York ought to be delivered in Boston in less than two hours.

Plant Willow.

The wisdom of planting willows has been justified during the recent floods. The government engineer in charge of the Potomac river improvements states that where willows were planted the land was protected from washing, and practically no damage was done, while in the improved lands not so protected there was great loss.

The Late Captain Ericsson.
We notice in a foreign journal that the Swedish government has decided to send a man-of-war to New York to bring home the body of Capt. Ericsson, that he may be buried at Laughsbyttan, in Vormeland, the place of his birth. It is also stated that the executors propose to present the models to the Smithsonian.

Strikes on the Decline.
Thus far there have been fewer strikes this year than during the same period of the past two years. Bradstreet tells us that January there have been reported 296 strikes involving 75,110 strikers, against 386 strikes and 11,204 strikers in 1888, and 511 strikes and 31,317 strikers in 1887.

ANCIENT COUTTS' BANK.

IT WAS ESTABLISHED NEARLY TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Queen Anne Lodged Some of Her Super-Buous Cash in It. Did Alexander Pope, Pitt, Fox, Sir Walter Scott, Thackeray, Dickens and Others of Note.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, June 27.—A little way down the Strand, in London, within a stone's throw of the National Gallery, there is a long and somewhat grimy looking building, with iron railings running from end to end, a long distance from the ship, with a brave crew, who had sighted a whale and made for the monster with all possible despatch.

Within proper distance, Leonard threw his harpoon, striking the fish hard and deep. In some manner the line as it was running out caught the body of one of the men in such a way as to throw him overboard.

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Plant Willow.

The wisdom of planting willows has been justified during the recent floods. The government engineer in charge of the Potomac river improvements states that where willows were planted the land was protected from washing, and practically no damage was done, while in the improved lands not so protected there was great loss.

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Thus far there have been fewer strikes this year than during the same period of the past two years. Bradstreet tells us that January there have been reported 296 strikes involving 75,110 strikers, against 386 strikes and 11,204 strikers in 1888, and 511 strikes and 31,317 strikers in 1887.

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Plant Willow.

vanced age of 94, after no less than seventy years of active service. He entered the office as a clerk in 1815, was eventually taken into partnership, and continued until almost the close of his life to take an active part in the management of the bank's affairs. Dulce et decorum est pro patria vivere, might well have been his motto.

In bygone days every house had its "sign," and Coutts' was known as "The Three Crowns." The old sign and the date of its founding of the house, "1692," still appear on the checks. The sign originated from the fact that three royal families then, as now, banked here, viz.: Those of England, France and Belgium. Of the last named, Queen Anne was the first to open an account with Messrs. Coutts & Co., and her signature is still preserved in one of the ledgers. From that time all the English sovereigns have banked here. The bank numbers among its constituents the *crème de la crème* of the aristocracy both of England and France. Of the latter suffice it to mention such names as the Comte de Paris, the Due de Nemours, the Due de Alençon, etc., etc.

The list of celebrated characters who have banked here would occupy a formidable space: Alexander Pope, Pitt, Fox, Sir Walter Scott, Thackeray, Charles Dickens, etc., etc., have all been familiar figures in their day at 59 Strand.

All the old ledgers, beginning with the one in 1692 (with the exception of one or two, irreparably injured by damp), are still carefully preserved. The manuscript in some of them, written before the era of steel pens, is very

THE SECRET REVEALED.

LEGITIME FORCED TO LET A STEAMER GO AND PAY AN INDEMNITY.

The President and Wife to Spend the Fourth in Connecticut—Mrs. McKee and Baby to Leave for Deer Park—Deaths Signs for Cruisers Agreed Upon—A Colored Man Murdered.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The president and Mrs. Harrison will spend the Fourth of July at Woodstock, Conn., the guests of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, the proprietor of The New York Independent, and there take part in the patriotic picnic which that gentleman annually holds in that pleasant New England village. The journey will be commenced at 3:35 p.m. on Tuesday over the Baltimore and Potomac road and their return trip will be entered upon Friday evening; the party planning to reach Washington Saturday morning.

Mrs. McKee to Go to Deer Park.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—On Tuesday Mrs. McKee is expected to reach the cottage at Deer park which the presidential household will occupy throughout the heated term, to superintend the final preparations for the reception of the president, Mrs. Harrison and the McKee children, who will arrive there on Saturday evening next.

A Secret Revealed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The secret of the cablegram from Hayti, which caused such a commotion in the navy and state department a fortnight ago and sent Rear Admiral Gherardi off post haste with the Kearsarge to Port Au Prince has at last been discovered. Everybody guessed at it and a couple of New York newspapers printed what they claimed to be the text of the cablegram. They were all wrong. A steamer arrived in New York last Wednesday from Hayti with news that the Clyde steamer Ozama, owned in New York, had been captured by the Haytian gunboat La Defense and Corbett Desassoles, and held for three hours. Captain Kellogg of the U. S. S. Osprey demanded her immediate release. Legitime refused to let her go except under certain conditions. Capt. Kellogg sent word to Legitime that unless the steamer was released within five hours and \$5,000 indemnity paid by Legitime, the Osprey would bombard the city. Legitime paid the money and released the Ozama and that was all there was of it. But the cablegram which raised the disturbance was one from Capt. Kellogg to Secretary Tracy announcing that Legitime had captured the New York steamer. That news was sufficient to stir up the navy and state departments and the officials of the latter thought it necessary to keep the news secret.

Looks Like a Murder.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The remains of Enoch Turner, a colored man, were found in the commons with a bullet hole in his head, indicating murder. The police arrested on suspicion Hettie Gern, Charles Daniel and Frances Williams, all colored, the occupants of a house near at hand. Yesterday they arrested James Sharp, a colored man, who is suspected of complicity in the crime.

The New District Marshal.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Daniel M. Ransdell, the newly appointed marshal of the District of Columbia, arrived from Indianapolis last night and will take charge of his office today.

No Immediate Change.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—It is now stated upon what is believed most evident authority that there will be no immediate change in the head of the bureau of ordnance navy department, as the department has decided that the time of Commodore Sicard will not expire until January next. The commodore was appointed July 1. He was not confirmed, however, until the following day.

Designs for Cruisers Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The designs for the 5,500 and 5,500 ton cruisers have been agreed upon and as soon as the necessary work of drafting their schemes is completed proposals will be invited for their construction. Five of the new vessels have already been given out for bids which will be opened by Secretary Tracy on Aug. 29. These are the two 3,500-ton iron built knot cruisers, and the three 4,000-ton eight knot cruisers. Next month the bids for the ocean tugs will be opened and the steam-powered monitor authorized from designs furnished by Hon. J. D. Thom. It will also be advertised for so that by the time congress meets the war will be clear for any additional legislation on the navy that may be deemed necessary.

Some More Cleverness.

A Raftwriter—A Raft of Expressing a Raft's Worthless.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 1.—A speech to the American Free Labor crowd, says: Some very sensational documents have come to light, related to Hiram Clabott, one of the principal passengers in the wreck on the Chesapeake and Nashville railway. In this place last Wednesday, three months back with his wife and three children in a Lehigh Valley train, he has been somewhat wayward in the last twelve years. One Mrs. Clabott, a widow, 40 years old, with three children, an elderly full patron of Mrs. Clabott, has married several years ago, Donald Ross, who left her shortly after their marriage. Mrs. Clabott succeeded several months ago in winning Hiram's affections, she succeeded. Hiram has spent much of his time and money in this woman's company. A few days ago Hiram converted a drove of oxen, a cow and the hogs he possessed into cash and left home ostensibly to go to Gibs crossroad in Marion county, within some ten miles of his home. His good old wife vigorously protested against the sale of the stock and his course to the crossroads. With the proceeds of the sale Hiram made arrangements to convey Mrs. Clabott and her three children to Hopkinsville where the party took the train which was wrecked. Hiram and his paramour were considerably aroused up in the wreck. The wife of the runaway husband walked twenty-five miles to the scene of the wreck, where she is watching over him with the tenderest care. He says this is his last excursion. The woman was taken to Trousdale county by her father who had abandoned her several years ago.

A Big Purchase of Mineral Lands.

GREENSBORO, July 1.—The immense tract of mineral land owned by Thomas Moore and operated by the Westmoreland Gas Coal company, situated near Penn station, was sold on Saturday by Sheriff B. F. Bixler of this county. The purchaser was F. L. Stephenson, Esq., of the firm of Whittier & Stephenson of Pittsburgh, and the price paid was \$50,000, subject to a mortgage of \$200,000.

Puddlers' Wages to be Advanced.

READING, July 1.—Commencing today a number of rolling mill firms in the Schuylkill valley will advance the wages of puddlers from \$3 to \$3.25 per ton. This advance is due to the better tone prevailing in the iron market.

It is stated that Stanley's hair has turned white, that his clothes are ragged, and that he is without shoes, being obliged to use skins to cover his feet.

HOPE DYING OUT.

The Helpless and Homeless People of Johnstown in Despair.

JOHNSTOWN, July 1.—The people of Johnstown are in despair. One month has elapsed since the flood, and the problem of housing the unfortunate sufferers has not been solved. They are living in tents and in crowded houses on the hillsides, and every day they are promised something better. They were given to understand that the Chicago houses would be here by this time, but it now transpires that the firm is building them, and no one knows when they will arrive. Fifty of them have come, but they are so small and unsatisfactory that the sufferers are disgusted with them. The committee was hoodwinked by the Chicago people, and the latter say they made no claims for the houses.

While they are building the huts in Chicago, Master Carpenter Hughes says he can put up decent houses for the same money, and in a short time, but he is waiting for the governor or the commission to give him orders, as they have this matter in charge. Gen. Hastings is urging their construction, but so far his suggestions have been ignored. To-day the finance committee, completely out of patience, passed a series of resolutions asking Miss Clara Barton, to see to the housing of the people. Miss Barton has not yet consented. This action is intended as a direct slap at the committee.

They Don't Have to Sign.

STEPHENVILLE, O., July 1.—The Laughlin and Junction Steel company of Mingo Junction has had a conference with its men and doesn't apprehend any difficulty, but has not yet signed the scale presented by the Amalgamated association. It says that the association does not undertake to prescribe a scale for it. The Junction Iron company operates the nail and blast furnace. It states that there is no difficulty or strike, but a uniform rate among its mills in this valley, and doesn't care how things go so long as it can get work. The Jefferson iron works are independent of the Amalgamated association, and since 1885 they have been working under the manufacturers' scale of that year.

SENSATIONAL SUIT.

Directors of Bank Alleged That the President and Cashier are Violating Banking Laws.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—An important and sensational suit was filed in the supreme court here. The directors of the old First National bank are the plaintiffs, and allege that A. D. Lynch and John H. McCutcheon, president and cashier respectively, have been guilty of violating the national banking laws in reference to loans, and that the bank lost \$300,000 through this illegal use of its funds. The law provides that banks shall not loan more than ten per cent. of their capital stock to any one firm or individual and as the banks' stock was \$400,000 the limit in this case was \$40,000. The complaint then alleges that Brown & Boyd, grain dealers, were loaned \$134,000, the Western Elevator company \$80,000, and another firm \$25,000 in excess of the legal amount. In order to conceal these loans the cashier and president kept the books in such manner as to deceive the directors, and finally accepted paper which they knew to be fictitious and of no commercial value. These debts were never paid, and through them the bank lost nearly \$300,000, and a demand is made for this sum.

A Riot Between Farmers.

GLASGOW, Mo., July 1.—A riot between two rival factions, numbering about twenty persons, occurred in the streets of Glasgow on Saturday afternoon. The difficulty was the outgrowth of a local feud. John Patton saw Louis Watts on the street and commenced throwing stones at him, finally rushing at him with an open knife. Watts drew a revolver and opened fire. Friends of the man rushed in and the fight became general. Aaron Johnson and Louis Watts received mortal wounds, and John Patton was shot dead, six other persons were injured, Peter Herndon being shot in the left thigh. Albert Carter in the neck, part of the leg, and the others sustained various injuries from shot. The police and sheriff's forces finally pulled the riot, making a number of arrests. More blood is feared.

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OHIO STATE NEWS.

A CLERGYMAN ADMITS CHARGES AND IS SUSPENDED.

Laughlin and Junction Steel Company Apprehend No Trouble With Their Men—An Unsuccessful Attempt at Suicide at Wooster—Consolidation of a Gas and Oil Company.

A Clergyman's Confession.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 1.—At the session of presbytery of the United Presbyterian church held at Steubenville the past week, Rev. George Smith of Salineville, O., was suspended from the ministry, having confessed to a serious charge. Two years ago he was married to an estimable young lady in this city and removed to Madelineville where he was given charge of a flourishing church. Mrs. Smith, who has a young babe, has returned here to the home of her parents. Rev. J. B. Smith was admitted to the ministry three years ago, and was filling his first pastorate. His home is at Fosterville, this county, and his relatives are still twenty-three princes at the gates. Suspended with consorts and curators of this nature are to continue to meet with recognition the total charge upon the public treasury which are to be apportioned. The fine children of the congregation have so far cost the country in gold each the sum total of \$30,000, and the State suggests as a partial burden a burden which a provision for royal princes impose that the sons at least might make an effort to earn the rich American heiresses who come to Europe to be caught. In this way some little relief could be afforded to the taxpayers, while the heiresses would probably consider that they had got their money's worth.

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Not the Mayor's Daughter.

WOOSTER, O., July 1.—The girl who has been making purchases under the pretense of being the daughter of Mayor Yost, proves to be Jennie, the 14-year-old daughter of Samuel Yost, a farmer in the northern part of the county, who is no relative of the mayor. The girl was arrested and confessed that she purchased the goods on the strength of her claim to being Mayor Yost's daughter. She was fined \$10 and ordered to pay the bills contracted by her in the mayor's name. The bills amount to about \$40.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Suicide.

WOOKEE, O., July 1.—Gus Hofacker, the 17-year-old son of G. M. Hofacker, attempted suicide by hanging last evening. He was discovered and came down in time to save his life, and is now awaiting an inquest of lunacy.

An Old Boat Burned.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—The Academy of Music, the best entertainment place in the city, was gutted by fire Sunday morning.

Capt. J. W. Ober, who held the lease of the place, is absent in New York looking for work. Under his management it had been run as a vaudeville house. His personal loss will not exceed \$500. The building belongs to the Memphis estate and the loss is estimated at \$8,000, or which there is an insurance of \$8,000. It is supposed to have caught fire from a cigar or match carelessly dropped by an employee of the place. The administrator of the estate is undecided whether to retain it. The Keenord House is located close to the theater, only separated from it by a thin brick wall. The glass becomes greatly alarmed and many of them left the house. The hotel, however, was not injured in the least. The Academy was built in 1853 and for a long time was the leading theatre of this section of the state. All the famous early day stars paid upon its stage.

A COMPLETE FAILURE.

Graham's Life Barrel Knocked to Pieces While Going Over Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 1.—It took less than half an hour yesterday morning to fully demonstrate that Graham's "life barrel," as such, is hardly a success.

Ever since Graham's trip through the whirlpool rapids he has been telling of a life boat that he would construct and which would carry him safely over the falls. His friends, finding that they could not prevail upon him to give up the trip, persuaded him to try the experiment in sending the barrel alone. In the morning they set the barrel adrift. As it passed out of sight over the opposite side of the sister islands it was soon to spin around like a top. Graham had gone to the water's edge to pick up the barrel when it came over the falls. The first intimation that his barrel was severed was broken staves floating past, one of which bore the name of the craft, "World." Several pieces were seized, the largest being three staves. The other pieces floated down the river.

A Comparison of Time.

Shows that in less than 30 minutes after the barrel was cut loose from the boat the pieces were picked up below the falls.

The pieces were scattered in the water, and it is scarcely a task under favorable circumstances to find them. The barrel itself, however, was not found. It is understood that the craft was the strongest ever built to go over the falls, and that it did not draw over ten inches of water. It is thought that the barrel would seem to have little to do with it as an empty soapbox went over and came out all right a few minutes before. When asked his next move he replied: "I am going to go to the rear of the falls and see if I can get a hold of the barrel." He then said: "I will go to the rear of the falls and see if I can get a hold of the barrel." He then said: "I will go to the rear of the falls and see if I can get a hold of the barrel." He then said: "I will go to the rear of the falls and see if I can get a hold of the barrel."

ANOTHER STORY OF THE FLOOD.

A Wife Torn from Her Husband's Arms by the Great Flood.

TROY, O., July 1.—There has been movement in the case of Hon. George E. Sonow, congressman from this district, to allow his name to go before the Democratic convention for the nomination of governor. It is in the interest of a compromise and has won strong support. The two prominent leaders now are J. E. Campbell of Butler, who is a high-tariff Democrat, and L. W. Nodl of Ross, who is for low tariff. Nodl is of the opposite party in this, not in the tariff question, while Judge Sonow is in accord with the party on all questions.

The Boston Leader.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In addition to the injured in Seton's accident the Boston Limited express whose name was reported are Mrs. M. C. Hutchins and son of Worcester, Mass., who received scalp wounds, and Mrs. Heldrich and son of Springfield, Mass., who were cut about the face and head. All of the injured are doing well and none of them will be detained in the hospital more than a week. The wrecks of cars were hoisted out and buried.

A Big Purchase of Mineral Lands.

GREENSBORO, July 1.—The immense

SERMON ABOUT POLITICS.

The President an Attentive Listener at Rev. Dr. Hamlin's Church.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The president heard a sermon that was all about politics Sunday morning. He occupied his own pew at the church of the Covenant, Dr. Scott, his father-in-law, was the only other member of the White House family present.

"Heavenly Citizenship" was the subject of the discourse of the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the church. The text was the 20th verse of the chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Philippians: "For our conversation is in heaven from whence also we look for the savior, the Lord Jesus Christ." "The word conversation," he explained, "did not convey the meaning of the apostle, but it was made plain by unglorifying the Greek word which Paul used and then it became 'Our politics in heaven.'" "There is probably no word in the language," he said, "that has been so debased as this novel 'politics.' Its derivation is a noble meaning whatever concerns the welfare of a city. It is the art and science of human government. Contrast with this the current meaning of the word. We actually use it to distinguish the maneuvers of parties in their contests for the control of the government. From a 'statesmanship' which should be synonymous with it, the term politics has come to mean the art of securing votes. It should be as high praise to call a man a 'politician' as to call him 'statesman,' but men wink when they use the former term and raise their hats when they use the latter. It sounds reasonable and seems practical that Christian men should carry the principles of diplomacy which thinks of it as a means of hoodwinking somebody and getting an unfair advantage by sharp practice. Politics must be elevated to mean something better than a selfish and too often corrupt strife for place and power. Let this

Massillon Independent.
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The Independent's Telephone No. 43.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1889.

Regulate the dives.

Mr. M. D. Harter's keen judgment has not deserted him. He will not run for governor.

Mr. Sullivan is likely to have legal trouble in arranging his little prize fight. Mr. Sullivan should come to Massillon and take lessons.

The New York Sun is a great and grand newspaper, but when it allows its reporters to use the word "language" it owes its admirers an apology.

The London wool market is active and fair, but the domestic goods trade, which in the end must regulate prices, is only fairly active, at an advance of about 5 per cent. over last year.

The much abused sickly green postage stamp has got to go. The new proposals for stamps demand other colors that will not offend the high strung sensibilities of the artistic public.

The youngest inhabitant may hope to see the new road from Erie street to the Pigeon Run road completed. At the present rate of speed the citizens of to-day will not. The road was allowed last fall. Come Messrs. Commissioners, can you not hasten work a little?

Should the prize fighting case come to trial, for the first time in Ohio we shall have a decision under the law prohibiting that species of savagery. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the court-annals of the Buckeye state fail to record any such breach of peace.

By all means bring on the educational campaign. We can stand it in Stark county when we reflect that the Democratic plurality has fallen thus: 1886, 731; 1887, 367; 1888, 328. The figures are from the secretary of state's report. Canton News-Democrat, please copy.

At the last moment word comes that Captain Ricks has been commissioned United States District Judge. We do not need his life's history. We all know him. The INDEPENDENT's privilege it is, to be among the first to congratulate him most heartily upon his appointment.

At last we are to have some vital statistics! Well it is high time. We have never yet known at what rate we were dying, and have suffered greatly in consequence. Other cities make regular reports which are sent abroad in scientific publications, and afford a basis for comparison.

Those who say Foraker's nomination was the result of a sort of political conspiracy are simply incapable of realizing the presence of a popular movement. The quickened pulses, flushed faces, snapping eyes, and cheers from two thousand throats at that convention did not come from the efforts of scheming politicians.

THE INDEPENDENT counts itself fortunate in having Robert H. Folger, Esq., as the biographer of Dr. Joseph Watson, whose worn-out body has gone to its eternal rest, leaving behind for his children's children the grand inheritance of an unclouded name, and to his friends the tender memories of a rare old gentleman.

He was a representative of the race of men who toiled over the mountains in days of old, whose hearts were big and whose brains were bright. There are those here whose admiration of so strong and so striking a character as Dr. Watson, has been handed down from father to son, and to son again, and who will

ever cherish the recollection with reverential respect. With active mind and vigorous body he saw a century come and go, nor did he fail to do his share in shaping its direction.

The board of equalization of Massillon reports the increase value of real and personal property in that place for the past year as \$64,064. In Alliance for the same period the increase is \$154,442. By the way, was it not a Massillon newspaper that undertook to throw cold water on our Alliance Building and Loan Associations?—Alliance Review.

Don't be foolish. Boards of equalization do not report the "increase value" of property; they merely adjust the assessors' returns. Your paragraph merely proves that either you have a better board of equalization, or a less honest lot of taxpayers. The total valuation of everything in Alliance and Mt. Union school district and corporation, according to the state auditor, is \$1,833,010. The total valuation of Massillon is \$3,189,900. The same relative difference now exists. As to your building association, which, according to your former statement, extorted from its poor patrons 25 per cent. interest, it charges only a fair rate, averaging a little over 7 per cent., the former allegation being a case of bad arithmetic—you can have the figures if you desire.

Dear Review, will you never get over drawing comparisons? Is it wholly impossible for your neighbors to publish anything without an immediate discovery that your blessed burg is immensely superior in that respect? As THE INDEPENDENT has often said, Alliance is a good town—of the unpainted variety, but it is not superior to everything on the earth and above the earth, as you would make us believe. In fact, it is very ordinary.

It has pleased Andrew Dangleisen on several occasions since the disgraceful fight that started in his saloon, to charge this newspaper with the whole responsibility for his subsequent arrest, and to visit upon the constituted powers the awful accusation of a conspiracy to deprive him of his rights.

THE INDEPENDENT is not disposed to accept the compliment Dangleisen thrusts upon it, for however its influence may have tended, it does not believe that the officials of this city would have dared to permit such a flagrant violation of law and order to pass unnoticed, with or without the publicity attaching to the newspaper articles following.

This paper is not the self-appointed high and mighty conservator of the public morals, seeking after an unsustainable perfection. It aims to reflect, and when it may by its position, to direct the opinion of the substantial people of the city. There is no wish on the part of anybody to attach to individuals any undeserved stigma, or unearned-for notoriety. Should the place known as Diamond Alley be conducted on decent principles as a result of this agitation, its proprietor would need have no fear of a continued demand for its close. But so long as its caterers to all that is low, and so long as its proprietor, by threats of personal violence, by which he has made himself liable, endeavors to shut the avenue of public criticism, so long may he expect the "persecution" as he calls it, to continue.

The difference between THE INDEPENDENT and Diamond Alley is, that while THE INDEPENDENT may go wrong in trying to go right, Diamond Alley only goes right in trying to go wrong. These columns need not be disgraced by the story of all that takes place within those walls. The testimony taken in the mayor's court, although on only one line, is of itself evidence conclusive of the correctness of all that has been alleged.

The charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company is about expiring, and the question of a new charter is prominent among the politics of the state. The managers of the lottery have offered to pay the entire debt of the state, about \$12,000,000, provided they are allowed to return a fifty years' license. The thousands and thousands of poor dupes who contribute every month to swell the income of this gambling corporation will be interested in the foregoing announcement. It shows where their money goes. It has on its pay rolls most of the legislature, state officials and active politicians.—Pittsburg Post.

JOSEPH WATSON

MASSILLON'S HONORED AND OLDEST CITIZEN

Passes Away After Nearly a Century of Useful Life, Loved by His Friends and Respected by All—The Tribune of Robert H. Folger, Esq.

Died, at his residence, corner of Prospect and North streets in this city on Saturday, the 29th day of June ult, Dr. Joseph Watson in the 82d year of his age.

A mere notice that one who has for fifty-seven years been identified with Massillon, its growth and prosperity, has passed away, would not be doing justice to one whose name and memory will ever be cherished by all who remember the great excellence of character of the subject of the above notice. I have therefore taken pains to gather up some reminiscences to put on record of one of Massillon's not only oldest but best citizens.

Dr. Watson was a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, born on the 11th of the first month of 1798. My acquaintance commenced with his removal to the little hamlet of Dayton, in Wayne county, in 1822, and where he opened an office as a physician and surgeon. In 1824 he was married to Mary Ann Watson, at Friend's meeting house, New Garden, Columbiana county; his widow, a son, the Hon. M. W. Watson, of Pittsburg, and several grandchildren surviving him. In 1832 Dr. Watson with his family removed to Massillon, where he has resided constantly since, identified with the growth and prosperity of the now important city; the advocate and supporter of every measure calculated to advance the interest of the hamlet, village and city in its successive developments. In the great contest with "the source of all villainy," human slavery, he was always ready with his purse and influence on the side of right; and the cause of temperance had no more earnest advocate, from his embarkation in business in this city as a druggist and physician, than he. As already indicated in what has been said, Dr. Watson and his wife were members of the Society of Friends commonly called Quakers, and he long bore testimony to Friends' principles as taught by William Penn, George Fox, the gifted Robert Barclay and the other founders of the society. A long acquaintance with him authorizes the statement that he recognized fully what Bancroft has described as the faith of the people called Quakers: "the noble virtues of humanity are the same in every age and in every breast. The exalted hopes that have dignified former generations of men will be renewed as long as the human heart shall throb. The visions of Plato are but revived in the dreams of Sir Thomas More. A spiritual unity binds together every member of the human family; and every heart contains an ineruptible seed capable of springing up and producing all that man can know of God and duty and the soul. An inward voice, uncreated by schools, independent of refinement, opens to the unlettered mind not less than to the polished scholar, a sure pathway into the enfranchisements of immortal truth."

"This is the faith of the people called Quakers."

When death and removals had depopulated the Kendal preparatory meeting and the meeting in the language of Friends' discipline had been laid down, the active religious mind of Dr. Watson could not rest without connection with the visible church; the worship and articles of faith assimilated more nearly with his views being the Methodist Episcopal; he united with that church, with which his membership continued until his death. Of his business life in this city during the many stormy periods through which the city has passed, nothing need be said; nothing can be said that will illustrate the unwavering excellence of his character. Gone as he has to his final account, it may well be said of him, "He has gone forth in a full age like a shock of corn cometh forth in its season."

"The path way of the just is as a shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

ROBERT H. FOLGER.

AARON, ANSWER.

Fred Thompson Wants to Know all About It.

Frederick Thompson is mad. He and other trustees of the A. M. E. Z. church think it high time to have the Rev. Aaron Gaiter exposed, and furnished the following statement for publication this morning:

After the great body of colored people had left the little building near the glass works and affiliated elsewhere, Gaiter, in behalf of his conference, revived a dormant legal claim to the property, then and now heavily mortgaged. A board of trustees, consisting of Frederick Thompson, James Myers, Mrs. L. Holliday, Mrs. E. Thompson and John Wisdom, were chosen, and they appointed Gaiter to go out into the highways and byways to raise funds. They put in their cash and urged others to do the same. With this commission, so runs Mr. Thompson's story, Gaiter went to Alliance, Canton, and every place around, begging and borrowing with more or less success. He turned up in the city on Saturday, and the trustees asked for a reckoning. The rascist man was immediately insulted. He had no money, and there's the rub. The trustees want to know, you know, what the Rev. Aaron Gaiter did with the money,

Suicide of John Heaton.

Thomas Heaton, brother of the late Captain Jacob Heaton, committed suicide by shooting last Saturday, at his home near Cincinnati. No cause given for the act. He was aged 77 years, and until recently was an active business man, always commanding great influence socially and politically. He was a warm friend and an ardent admirer of the late Salmon P. Chase, the great secretary of the United States treasury during the war. In later days Mr. Heaton met with

some financial losses, but it was, probably, other troubles that disturbed his mind. Two of his sons, a few years ago—in New York and the other at Yale college—both bright and promising came to tragic ends. Their untimely death always weighed heavily on the life of the father, and greatly depressed his spirits.—Salmon Republican.

WATER WORKS WANTED

OR THE MODEST SUM OF \$25,000.

The Ohio Canal Commission Asserts Alleged Bormans Rights, and Will Soon be Here to Settle.

The article below is in today's Cleveland Leader, and is in some respects very faulty. Sippo lake proper is a natural body of water, and should not be confounded with that ancient reservoir. It was always supposed that the late Marshall Wellman bought the old property, at any rate the city of Massillon never owned or pretended to own an acre of it. The Water Company is, however, very directly interested:

COLUMBUS, July 1.—The State Canal Commission has decided to go to Massillon on Thursday to consult with the authorities of that city concerning the ownership of the land covered by the waters of Sippo lake and adjacent thereto. Sippo lake is an artificial body of water, a part of the water works system of Massillon. There is an interesting history connected with its construction. The lake is formed by building a dam across a valley, through which Sippo creek runs. The dam is built between the spurs of two hills, and is similar in many respects to the failed dam South Fork reservoir, which caused the disaster at Johnstown. Its construction was authorized in 1845, and a contract let to a rolling mill company for \$5,000 and a perpetual water privilege. The work was completed in 1846, and after the lapse of several years the contractors disposed of the water privilege to a private individual. The object of building the reservoir was to supply a feeder to the Ohio canal, and it was used for this purpose until 1853 when a crisis was reached. The citizens in that vicinity became possessed with the idea that the reservoir was a nuisance, and proceeded to demolish it. The bank was filled with powder, and all preparations made for its destruction. At the appointed time a horseman was placed near by to warn the people below of the coming deluge. The explosion was a success, and the Paul Revere started on his ride ahead of the flood to give the alarm. His animal, though fleet-footed, was unequal to the task, and the rider, to save himself took to the hills, and the great mass of water descended upon the unsuspecting people. The result was not disastrous, the only damage being the wrecking of two or three buildings. Sometime after this occurrence the people concluded they were mistaken as to the reservoir being a nuisance. Its supply came from a live stream and the water is pure and healthful. The dam was rebuilt and today Sippo lake is a part of Massillon's water works system. Some of the very accommodating boards of public works built a culvert under the canal to carry off the water so that it would not interfere with the lake, which, instead of being used for this purpose originally intended, was in the future to be diverted from the state to the city.

The canal commission has made a complete search of the records, finding what is regarded as indisputable evidence that the six hundred acres or more of land covered by the reservoir belonged to the state. The land was purchased by the state from private individuals prior to the construction of the reservoir in 1845, at an average cost of about thirty dollars an acre. For some of the choicer tracts \$37.50 an acre was paid. The deeds from the original owners to the state have been found and there is no record (at least none has been discovered) showing that the title has passed out of the state. The city has, from the records so far discovered been enjoying the use of the property without right or title and without paying a cent in the shape of rental for the privilege. The land is probably worth \$25,000 to-day.

The commission will endeavor to make an amicable settlement with the city authorities on their visit, if such a thing is possible under the circumstances. They will also look over the meadows and a certain what proportion of the land is covered with the water of the lake.

The Neighborhood Press.

No one will give the Republican ticket more loyal support than Senator Conrad.—Canton Repository.

Charles Kridler, the Democratic candidate for sheriff, was in town Thursday fixing up his fence.—Fulton Signal. Send him down this way. Fence here need to be staked and ridged.—Navarre Independent.

Fearful and Wonderful

The Bible says, "man is fearfully and wonderfully made." But physiologists all concede that the most wonderful portion of man is the nervous system. In it are located the seats of life and mind, and the control of all the bodily organs. When the nerves are destroyed, the part is paralyzed. The flesh, blood and bones are set nothing to it. Derangement of the brain or nerves are causes of headache, fits, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, sexual weakness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, cold hands and feet. A free trial bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine—the latest and most successful cure for all these diseases may be had at Z. T. Baltzley's drug store.

Dr. Austin Flint, late professor in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Fellow of New York Academy of Medicine, member of the state medical societies of New York, Virginia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, etc., says in speaking of Bright's disease, or advanced kidney disease, "The minor effects are headache, loss of vision, impaired hearing, involuntary muscular twitching, cramps, drowsiness, vomiting, and diarrhea." These are but some of the common symptoms of this malady, which accounts for Warner's Safe Cure curing so many diseases (so-called) which are not diseases, but are symptoms of advanced kidney disease.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to purify your blood and give you strength.

ROUNDS OF PLEASURE.

FASHIONABLE LONDON WILD OVER THE SHAH'S VISIT.

Gorgeous Preparations Made—The Prince of Wales Personally Interested in the Details—The Queen Issues Private Invitations—Patrick O'Brien Roughly Handled by the Police and is in a Critical Condition.

LONDON, July 1.—Fashionable London has nothing to think of today but the gorgeous preparations which are being pushed forward for the reception of the Shah, who arrives this evening. The Prince of Wales, upon whom, very largely, rests the responsibility for the care of the imperial visitor while in England, has personally interested himself in all the details, and the grandeur and extent of the preparations for the reception are due very largely to his individual efforts. The prince departs for Sheerness at noon today on a richly decorated steamer, to receive the Shah and conduct him in state to Buckingham palace, which has been most elaborately fitted up for the use of the royal visitor and his suite. Tuesday the Shah will lunch with the queen at Windsor castle, and Wednesday with the Lord Mayor and corporation of London. On Thursday he will attend a garden party at Marlborough house at which the queen will be present. On this occasion Mr. Lincoln, the American minister, will meet the Shah. Friday there will be a state reception at Albert Hall, at which all the guests will be required to wear court dresses and uniforms.

The Shah and the Queen.

The Shah has accepted the Queen's private invitations and also those of Lord and Lady Cadogan, who will entertain him at Chelsea house. The banker, Sassoon, and Mr. Sassoon will give him a banquet at the Empire theatre, at which only princes of the blood royal and state officers will be present. The preparations for this affair are on a scale of magnificence never equalled in England, and Mr. Sassoon, when it is all over, will have to draw his check for £5,000 for the expenses. The Shah will also be entertained by Lord Rosebery in Berkeley square, by Lord Salisbury at Hatfield, by Lord Brownlow, at Ashridge, by Mr. Alfred Rothschild at Hatton, near Tring, and by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor, near Aylesbury. The Rothschilds have, besides, undertaken to supply the moral decorations at Albert Hall and the Empire theatre. The interiors are to be literally covered with roses and they will spend £2,000 for this purpose alone.

Americans Want to See the Shah.

Americans are besieging Mr. Lincoln for invitations to the various fashionable entertainments to which he has the entire, but he is unable to satisfy more than a fraction of the demands made upon him. Hundreds are compelled to go away disappointed. Americans appear to be specially anxious for a chance to meet the Shah, but necessarily many will have to curb their ambition.

LONDON, July 1.—Notwithstanding the prominence which caused on both sides secured in the Chertsey-Durham trial their bills for services have not been apparently lightened on that account. The costs to each of the litigants amount to £10,000.

A Costly Fire.

BERLIN, July 1.—A fire which started in a copper works shop in Luisenstrasse, Hanover, yesterday, destroyed thirty-five buildings, including several factories with valuable machinery, and burned the roof of St. Nicholas' church. Over 600 people are thrown out of work. The loss is estimated at £2,000,000 marks.

Balloonists Have a Narrow Escape.

PALMIS, July 1.—A balloon ascending on the exhibition grounds became entangled in a projection of the machinery gallery. The car which contained three persons became detached and fell to the ground, killing one of the occupants outright, and so severely injuring the other two that they die.

LATER.—The man who fell from the balloon and was supposed to have been killed will recover. His name is Mayer. The other two men clung to the scaffolding of the machinery gallery and were finally rescued without serious injury.

Starts With a Capital of \$1,500,000.

BOSTON, June 29.—A Herald special from the City of Mexico says: The Bank of London, Mexico and South America, which is a branch of the institution of the same name in London, has been reorganized and on Monday will begin business as a purely Mexican institution with a capital of \$1,500,000. Mexican capitalists took \$500,000 of the capital stock and the remaining million was subscribed in London. President Diaz and Minister of Finance Julian have assisted in the establishment of the reorganized bank.

A Wife Deserter Killed.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The name of Frank Millhof is announced in another column as a candidate for sheriff.

Mrs. A. Crane and daughters Clara and Minnie are visiting at the residence of Robert Sheidecker, near Justus.

The mayor of Minerva has ordered all dogs not muzzled by July 1st, to be shot and buried at the expense of the owner.

The Congel block is being largely demolished, only to be rebuilt according to handsome designs by Weary & Kramer.

A part of the female pedestrian crowd is still in the city. In Massillon the crew fondered, and the mourners are many.

Mr. Charles Ertle, one of the graduates of this year, has taken a position in the post office, and began work Monday morning.

Dr. Miller, the health officer, is preparing the banks necessary to secure accurate vital statistics, as gathered in the large cities of the country.

W. C. Babe will leave Saturday for Pittsburgh, where he will represent the Massillon Assembly in the National Window Glass Blowers' convention.

The irrepressible Max Bonomiritz is defendant in a replevin suit brought by Wagner & Co., of Chicago. It was commenced until July 17 before Justice Rogers.

New postmasters for Stark county: New Baltimore, John W. Taylor, vice Peter Baum, removed; Pigeon Run, W. S. Evans, vice Thomas G. Price, re-signed.

The Rev. C. C. Smith has gone to Uhlrichsville to assist in laying the cornerstone of the Christian church. President Zollars of Hiram College, will deliver the address.

Enoch Hookway, a prominent resident of Syracuse, died Friday, a telegram to that effect having been received by his brother, Frederick Hookway, who left at once for Syracuse.

The body of the little boy drowned at Navarre on June 22, was found Sunday afternoon near the Bolivar aqueduct, very much disfigured. The funeral took place at 8 o'clock last night.

Announcement is made of the candidacy of J. W. Barnaby for county treasurer. He is another of the many Republicans whose reputation for efficiency and integrity requires no recommendation.

Fremont, with a total vote of 1,538, claims a population of 12,000. Upon the same basis, Massillon, with a vote 2,127, would have a population of about 16,500. It is needless to say that both estimates are incorrect.

Miss Lelia Breckel pleasantly entertained an evening company at 115 East Main street, Monday night. Miss Emma Frederick and Miss Estella Smith, of Winesburg, and Miss Maggie Schaefer, of Wooster, were present.

The visit promised some time ago of a gentleman whose mission it would be to organize a street railway company, did not occur on time as he was unavoidably delayed by a subpoena as a witness in a law suit. He is expected some time this week.

A terrible accident occurred at Zanesville Wednesday to a Swiss resident of the community. An immense and infuriated bull attacked him in the barn yard, so severely injuring him that he cannot live. Everybody was afraid to go to his assistance.

Miss Susie Graybill and Miss Viola Pepperidge keeping house at 21 Livingston street, Cleveland, in the absence of its owner, Mrs. Perkins. These ladies expect to while away the summer in this way, reading, writing and enjoying a life of ease and quiet.

The lightning played in sheets all round at our here last evening, and the rain was very heavy everywhere except right in the city. Phil Young, of the country, mourns the loss of two particularly fine thoroughbred pigs killed by lightning, and has seven little porkers severely injured.

Harry Metzger was arrested early Sunday morning for pointing a revolver at a companion. He was at a certain house with one of the female pedestrians who were recently in Massillon, and they were fired out of the house by the police. When in front of the court house Metzger had a dispute and drew a revolver.

Letters from Mrs. L. D. Pinney at Honolulu state that she expects to spend the summer cruising about and visiting the Hawaiian group, instead of owing to see her friends in the States, as expected. There are many wonderful sights to be seen in the islands of the Pacific, of which comparatively little is known here.

Wm. Ertle, who was a member of the band and orchestra, of McNish, Hamza & Arno minstrels during the first part of last season, and with the Reilly & Wood Specialty Company, the latter part of the season, returned home Sunday to spend his vacation, after having covered the United States from ocean to sea, and from the lakes to the gulf.

The following shows the business of Massillon postoffice for the month of June: Delivered—Registered letters, 39; airmail, 18,306; postal cards, 3,677; news-

papers, etc., 21,517. Collected—Local letters, 266; mail letters, 5,584; local postal cards, 226; mail postal cards, 83; newspapers, etc., 1,973. The increase over the preceding month on pieces delivered is 435; on pieces collected, 531.

Tuscarawas Lodge No. 70, A. O. U. W., elected the following officers, Friday evening, June 28: Lewis W. Gise, master workman; Fred Hose, foreman; Herman Marks, overseer; H. W. Howard, recorder; M. Schafer, financier; Henry Snyder, receiver; John Hose, guide; Fred Wendling, J. W.; S. W. Klotz, O. W.; John Lee, representative to Grand Lodge meeting.

An eight year old daughter of Enoch Graham, of Marion street, is lying very low from the effects of eating a piece of pie on which "Rough on Rats" had been sprinkled. The pie was placed on a shelf in the kitchen and the child told not to touch it, but it looked so tempting that she could not resist touching it. Mr. Robeson is attending her, and while she is not out of danger says the may recover.

June was a poor month for the canal, comparatively, yet in those thirty days the following articles arrived and cleared at the port of Massillon: Lime and cement—lbs. arrived, 50, cleared, 25; coal—tons arrived, 155, cleared, 110; merchandise, lbs., 250,000, cleared 200,000; straw—lbs., arrived, 60,000, cleared, 60,000; lath—arrived, 195,000; lumber—feet, arrived, 435,000, cleared, 12,000; timber—feet, cleared, 14,000; wood—cords, cleared, 140.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mrs. Frank Ruegger and Miss McGill, of Dalton, are visiting friends in the city.

Minnie and Jessie Miller, of Canton, are the guests of Jessie Altman of East Main street.

Mrs. Epl. Brown and son, of Mansfield, are visiting Mrs. James Brown, Prospect street.

Miss May White and Edward, left today for a few weeks' visit with relatives in New Castle, Pa.

Mr. Virgil S. Brown and his daughter Mamie M. Brown, are visiting friends in Shelby, Richland county, O.

Miss Anna Carmack left on Saturday for Mansfield, where she will visit with relatives part of the summer.

Mr. Robert E. Segner, who has been located in Dakota the past five years, is visiting his parents and friends.

Miss Emma Frederick and Miss Estella Smith, of Winesburg, are visiting Miss Lottie Breckel, on East Main street.

Mrs. George Bellow, Mrs. C. C. Kolb and Mrs. N. S. Schultz, of Akron, were the guests of Mrs. H. V. Kramer, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Claire M. Tolan, of Delphos, spent Sunday in the city with friends. Mr. Tolan is the editor of the Delphos Herald.

The Hon. W. J. Lawther, of Youngstown, O., and Mrs. Dr. S. Lawther, of Leesville, O., are the guests of Mrs. R. L. Coleman, in Park Row.

Mrs. C. S. Lewis and little daughter, of East Tremont street, went to Mansfield Friday, for a month's visit among friends and relatives.

Dr. Paul Kirchhofer left Monday for New York, from there to sail for Europe. He promises to write about his travels for THE INDEPENDENT.

The Misses Mary E. Hann and Hattie Phillips are spending a few days at Mt. Union, the guests of Miss C. M. Hann, who is pursuing a course at the college.

Mrs. Charles Thomas and two children, of Mason City, Ia., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Thomas's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stilke, No. 222 Akron street.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. McLain left Wednesday for an outing at Colorado Springs, where they will be the guests of Mr. McLain's brother, Mr. Clarence M. McLain.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Thorneburgh expect to move very soon from Cleveland to either Syracuse or Auburn, N. Y., where Mr. Thorneburgh's business interests now call him.

Arvne Wales an undergraduate of the Sheffield Scientific school, has returned for the summer. Mr. Wales takes a prominent part in Yale athletic sports and was the second basemans of the freshman.

A Case of Forgery.

Adam Radocer, is a well to do farmer living west of the city. He was in town Friday, and from the post office took a note from George D. Harter & Bro., the Canton bankers, informing him that his note for \$200 was about to mature and should receive his attention. Mr. Radocer scratched his head, and wondered what enterprising seed agent had worked him, or whether after all, he had not an outstanding note of that size. He finally determined to go to Canton and investigate. Mr. Radocer returned in a happier state of mind than when he left, for he found over there that the note was a very evident forgery, and that Messrs. Harter & Bro. had been duped to the extent of seventy dollars, that being the sum advanced by them upon the paper. It is not known whether they have any clue to the identity of the forgers.

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BOUNDED OVER.

THE FIRST FRUITS OF A PRIZE FIGHT.

Mayor FRANTZ Holds the Evidence Sufficiently Conclusive to War-rant His Action.

Edris Matthews and Dan Dougherty were bound over to the grand jury in the sum of \$300 each, Saturday evening, after 6 o'clock.

The preliminary hearing of the contestants in the prize fight took place before Mayor Frantz, being conducted on one side by Warren E. Russell, depu-tized by Prosecutor Welty, and on the defense by J. O. Garrett.

Twenty-one witnesses were subpoenaed. The point which the court desired to be informed upon, was the money consideration, or prize in the matter. Dangelheisen, Matthews, and the two Doughertys swore that there was no prize, and that conversation about a purse related to a certain chicken fight, for which one Dougherty had come to town to arrange. Press Emery, the colored news-boy, and Harry Wcott swore that they had heard conversation about the purse, and Wcott said that he had been told of this purse by Dougherty himself.

Mr. Garrett, for the defense, admitted that his clients were guilty of an affray, which is a misdemeanor, but held there was no direct evidence of a prize, and that there was testimony to prove that the fight was for glory or revenge, and would not have occurred had either party to it have been sober. Hence he concluded that there was no prize fight.

Mr. Russell suggested the curious coincidence that Dangelheisen and Matthews knew nothing of a purse, and were so certain of a purse for an alleged chicken fight, while the little boys whose integrity was too young to be questioned told straightforward stories, in which the existence of a purse was distinctly stated. The case at the worst was a prize fight, and at the least an affray. It had come about in the Diamond Alley saloon, the lowest resort in the city. All decent people wanted to see the mayor take some stand in opposition to the proprietor Dangelheisen, whose responsibility in the premises was known. We had had our Morgans, Davies and Flemings how long were we to have Diamond Alley?

Mr. Russell conducted his side with skill and the mayor rendered a decision as mentioned in the outset.

The hearing of Dangelheisen and the other Dougherty as aliens and abettors commenced Monday at 9 o'clock, and was dismissed at 4:00. Much new testimony was introduced, and these two were also bound over for \$200.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AGENT.

BRIEFLY STATING THE ACTUAL CASES INVESTIGATED AND THE ACTION TAKEN.

At a meeting of the Humane Society held Monday night, Agent Hose made his quarterly report. It is reproduced here at the desire of the society, in order that its effective work may be seen, and in the hope that it will bring members to the fold as it ought.

March 15—Assisted in the arrest of H. W. Loellier and Louis Shauft, for shooting tame pigeons.

March 25—Notified Frank Yingling to care better for his stock.

April 6—Found horse very lame on hind foot, result of being unshod.

April 8—Notified Henry Mattie to cease working certain mule until its shoulders should heal.

April 13—Discovered Th. Stuhldreher to be the owner of the horse found lame on April 6, and received assurance that it would be given attention.

April 15—Compelled Abraham Yant to put up a horse he was over-driving and abusing.

April 18—Required M. Lang to desist from abusing his horse. Saw M. Wagner, who was over working his horse.

April 19—Looked after John Bierman, house mover, and saw he was not abusing horses.

April 20—Found Charles Breith kicking and whipping his horse and ordered him to stop.

April 21—Discovered a report that Fred Longfeller was improperly feeding his animals to be merely spite work.

May 1—Went to see Charles Crooks by order of his father, William Crooks, for abusing horse and not properly feeding him.

May 4—Reported facts in relation to abuse of child with family by name of Kropp. Said girl was then with another family without decent clothing.

May 15—Took Katie Kropp to the Fairmount Children's Home, allegations of May 4 having been found correct.

May 17—Compelled driver employed by A. Boerner to remove part of a too heavy load.

May 18—Compelled Henry Davis, a boat captain, to stop working a lame and suffering mule.

May 26—On complaint of John Geisel, warned John Bunk, in fourth ward, to cease abusing children.

June 2—On complaint of Asa Cutler, notified Matthias Torch to cease the abuse of his five-year-old step-son, or submit to arrest.

June 9—Investigated Torch case further, and on attorney's advice did not then bring suit.

June 11—With city officers arrested a drunken Canton man for cruelly overdriving. Man was locked up and fined.

June 12—Warned mail carrier between city and Mt. Eaton to stop using

ponies with sore shoulders. Man was in charge of mail or would have been arrested.

June 13—Ordered John Wagner to stable lame horses he was working.

June 14—Went below Naynar to see the owner of a horse with very sore shoulders and notified her not to use it until well. Could not make a case to court.

June 15—Saw John Frantz working horses improperly hitched. Had him make changes needed to divide the load.

June 23—On complaint of William Vogt went to Short East street and found a family by name of Brown, with a large family. Children are neglected, leading lives of idleness and viciousness. Children are in habit of stealing workmen's dinner pails. Directed case to attention of trustees.

PROFESSOR JONES.

THE DISPOSITION OF THIS CLEVELAND LAND OFFER.

A MATTER OF VERY GENERAL INTEREST—SHOULD MAY REMAIN HERE.

The election of Superintendent E. A. Jones, of this city, to the principalship of a Cleveland high school has caused general comment, coupled with a universal hope that he will yet conclude to remain here, where he has brought the schools to a high state of efficiency, and establish them and for himself a reputation extending far beyond the boundaries of Ohio.

President Miller, of the board of education, who is not surprised at the action of the Cleveland board, knows nothing as to whether Professor Jones will accept or not. The Massillon board re-elected him superintendent some weeks ago, and has received no resignation. Under the circumstances no thought of a successor has been given, nor will be at the present.

Orals have been in the habit of electing Professor Jones for a year to

year, and have never yet succeeded in

getting him away, but the Cleveland offer, with its increased salary, is more

to be feared. It is a misfortune that

small cities like ours, that when they

come into possession of men of execu-

tive ability, find them hard to keep.

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MISS CANADA'S COACHMAN.

Miss Canada is a high-spirited maiden, with faults and ribbons her outfit is laden, and though she has little enough of hard cash, she would spend her last cent on a feather or sash, But of all proud notions she specially dotes, On servants in livery with fine, gaudy coats, And the pet of her household, her pride and her joy, Is the blue-blooded coachman she has in employ.

He is a dandy, a long-titled grandee, Or she would have nothing to do with the boy. A commonplace workman over the way drives Jonathan's bus well enough for small play; but little Miss Canada never would dream of letting such vulgar guys handle her team. And a blue-blooded coachman anyone will employ, A lord from the peerage to be her vicaroy; He must be a dandy, an old country grandee, Or she will have nothing to do with the boy.

Koothay Truth.

A WISE KING REWARDED.

TN the time that has long since passed, when each country had but a single ruler and when wise and good monarchs were few, there reigned a king who by his kind and just administration, had gained for his subjects happiness and success and for the whole kingdom peace and prosperity. This king, who was called "The Wise," reigned over a vast dominion, which on account of its great size, and, therefore, diversity of people, had ever been in a troublesome condition.

So constantly in trouble and at war was this country—which with peace would have been a most productive one—that even the gods and fairies were concerned for it. There had been many legends handed down from parent to child telling of contracts made between the gods and different kings of the country whereby, in a specified future time, the welcome and long-delayed peace and prosperity were to come. But the peace came not, and the people still looked in vain for it. Finally all the legends vanished and gave place to one universal tradition, doubted by many, yet believed in more.

This tradition said that a good fair, had once appeared to one of the kings and told him that the country would continue in its deplorable condition until a king succeeded who could by kindness and justice command the love and admiration of his subjects to such an extent that his word would rule as a supreme law among them, even in the most distant portions of his domain. When he had kept his kingdom free from war and dissension for ten years, it is said, a fairy would visit him in the night and give him a present, the possession of which would perpetuate the race of kings in happiness and fame, and so, by rulers like himself, make the kingdom a paradise forever.

The king called "The Wise," was a master whose rod never fell, and whose simple word of command bore with it a feeling of love that went to the hearts of even the most degraded.

He was a truly wise king and plainly saw the effect he had upon his subjects, so when his father had been dead a sufficient time to allow it with respect, he gave orders that all his palaces be opened upon certain days of each week and that his people be invited to come on those days and receive the hospitality and blessing of their new king. Different provinces were called on different days until every person in the land had seen his king, and had been elevated by his benediction and his love. Such a good effect had this wise action of the monarch that thereafter not a soul would quarrel with another or do any wrong action lest it should offend his majesty, the beloved king.

So it went in this country for nearly ten years—peace bringing prosperity to the people and peace for the good king. The king seldom thought upon the tradition of what continued peace was to bring him, and his people rarely spoke of it until finally the story was forgotten by nearly all. The king, however, never remembered it so forcibly as when nine years of his peaceful reign had gone and the truth was almost past. Then laying upon his royal bed he would often say to himself:

"So many nights must I pass in this couch ere the good fairy breaks my slumbers with the priceless gift. But what could this gift be, even should it come? The tradition goes that my line of kings shall descend in prosperity, and yet I have no son to follow me. My precious daughter, although she soon will be of an age to marry, declares that she will never do so, because she can love no one as she does her sire. Her mother is dead and there can be no son to succeed me, unless these mysterious fates can make it so."

At last the final night of the tenth year came and the king retired to his rest. He immediately fell asleep and slept soundly until the midnight had come, when he softly awoke and saw standing beside his bed, clad in radiance, and with a halo of gleaming light about her, a fairy of greater beauty than he had ever before seen. Even his daughter, the princess, whose spotless beauty was world renowned,

telling him its virtues and the happiness it must inevitably bring upon all his descendants and their country for all time. She told him that the pearl was the companion to a rich diamond and that both stones had many years before been given to a mighty prince for a good deed he had done for the fairy world. These gems had the rare charm of always being in the possession of the two persons most worthy of favor in the world, and no matter into whose hands they came, their owners would surely be brought together in marriage. The diamond could never belong to any one but a male, while the pearl would always be the reward of a female's worth.

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"My precious daughter," replied the monarch, "choose not your life, lest you choose wrong. I also had a vision last night, and I am certain all will go well with you. I think, daughter, if you wed not there will be no king for our country when I die and one must be appointed, who may prove a bad one; but if you love and marry you can have naught but good fortune, and your husband will be the king in my place. You can love a husband, my daughter, and yet love me none the less."

The princess left her father, saying, "I shall never know love for any one but



THE PRINCE DISCOVERS THE PEARL.

thee." But she knew not what she spoke, as often occurs in this uncertain world. Before the month was out a messenger from the prince of a far-distant country came to the king, saying his master had had a vision, in which he was told that in this country there lived a most beautiful princess who must become his bride, and that he had immediately dispatched him to beg permission from the king to woo her.

The king readily gave his consent, well knowing the high and great wealth of the ruler whose son wished to become his successor. Accordingly there came in due time a stately royal ship from the distant country, which brought the prince and a great retinue. The king sent couriers to receive him, and sent him to the palace with much pomp and splendor.

The prince was a most handsome young man, and no sooner had he and the princess met than they were filled with love for each other, and each soon felt that there could be no pleasure away from the other. The beauty of the young princess far exceeded the expectations of the young prince, and he declared that no more lovable person than she ever lived.

When the prince had been at the castle some time he discovered the wondrous pearl of the princess and asked of her how she had come by it. Upon telling the story of the fairy's gift he was overjoyed and showed her a massive diamond that had been given him in the same manner. Thereupon the king was told the circumstances and, all knowing that the prince and princess were intended for each other, the betrothal was at once announced throughout all the land and the most brilliant wedding ever known soon followed.

The prince proved such a good and wise man that before the king died he gave him the place of ruler, while he quietly enjoyed a very happy old age. And the country ever afterward continued to be well-governed, peaceful and very prosperous.

The precious legacies also descended from generation to generation, as the fairy had foretold, even unto this day, and are now known, the diamond as honor and the pearl as virtue.

The French King swallows.

The department of the Branches du Rhone has hitherto been the chief landing place for swallows coming from Africa. Of late engines for killing them, formed of wires connected with powerful electric batteries, have been placed by the hundred along the coast. When fatigued by their long sea flight the birds perch on the wires and are struck dead. The bodies are then prepared for the milliner and sent to Paris in crates containing thousands. It has been noticed this spring that these birds have avoided this district and gone in large numbers further east to other parts of Europe.

Safeguards for Reservoirs.

In regard to the proper construction of reservoirs it may be remarked that earth embankments, if properly constructed, are not altogether the least reliable, as a dam built altogether of masonry has the great danger of settlements, which cause cracks and may lead to the failure of the whole structure. One point cannot be insisted upon too strongly. It is, that no dam can be considered safe or sufficient unless the reservoir can be filled without apprehension until the by-washes come into play.

To Remove Paint.

The ordinary method of scraping or burning off old paint is hardly expeditious enough for general purposes and is also laborious. Soda and quick lime are far more thorough. The solution of half of each is thus made: Dissolve the soda in water and then add the lime and apply with a brush to the old paint, which can thus be removed in a few minutes.

Sanitary Reform Not Appreciated.

The native population of Benares, India, cannot have very advanced ideas as to the importance of sanitation, as 100,000 of them have signed a petition to the government protesting against the proposed new drainage and improved water supply.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

JUNE 27, 1889.
Address all communications to J. T. DENVER,
Editor, 621 W. 23d Street, New York.

CRACK PLAYERS' ANQUETED.

J. P. Reed, the champion checker-player of America, and his opponent, Mr. H. C. St. John, were guests at the home of Mr. George L. Hopkins, of the Chicago Checker Club, on Saturday evening, June 23, 1889, when a dinner was given in which both players for the entertainment of the wonderful spectators at the door, exchanged the specimens of their skill between them. The menu was as follows: Soups, the reputation possessed by the house, and meat

of the house.

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WASHINGTON CUSTOMS.

THINGS WHICH DISTINGUISH IT FROM OTHER CITIES.

It may perhaps be said to possess more of these than any other American city, and Mr. Wellman describes a few of them.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Every city has characteristics of people or customs which distinguish it from other cities. Perhaps Washington has a greater number of such peculiarities than any other American city, and these traits, which here seem local, are really of great general interest from the fact that they are really national traits, this being, in its traditions, persons and habits, the one town fully representative of American people and customs. Indeed, a peculiarity of Washington is that its population has been drawn from all the states and territories of the country. Not one is unrepresented or inadequately represented in the great office holding class here.



SLEEP A LA CANTE.

It sometimes seems as if there is nobody in Washington that was born here; that everybody is from New York, or New England, Ohio, Virginia, the Gulf states, the west or the coast. But of course Washington has its natives, and here arises another peculiarity of the town—this old resident class holding somewhat aloof socially from the mere transients who come and go with the mutations of politics. Many of these old residents regard themselves as the genuine aristocracy of the capital, and perhaps they are, but it is an aristocracy of tradesmen and professional bucks and beasts of prey.

A striking characteristic of the Federal City is the determined and industrious manner in which the natives "live off" their visitors. Washington cares very little which party wins the presidency, so the new administrations which come in every four or eight years bring men of money to be plucked. For the man of money who comes into Washington for a sojourn of a month or a year or more a score of leeches lie in wait. If he remains but a day or two the hotels, which are like those of Jersey City, with New York prices, get much the best chance at him, though ably assisted by the cabman, the waiter, the barber and pretty much everybody else with whom he comes in contact. Tipping is here almost European, and if one wants anything to eat in a hotel or restaurant, or decent treatment in a barber shop, he would better be generous with his quarters.

The man who stays a considerable time in Washington is likely to run foul of the real estate sharp, the house agent, the furniture dealer or the horde of tradesmen. In the colony of transients Washington tradesmen are known as "robbers," though this offensive word should not be too literally construed. The Washington tradesman is honest, but peculiar. He is old fogyish generally. Often he is indifferent about selling goods. He sits in the front of his store and doesn't rise from his chair till you have made known your wants. Then he rises rather reluctantly, and moves slowly after he is up, as much as to say you are putting him to a good deal of bother.

Sometimes, indeed frequently, he doesn't keep the article you want, and in such cases he appears to be delighted. It saves him the trouble of getting up. Nor will he give you any explanation of his failure to keep in stock the article you seek. All he will say is, "We've never kept it." And he never will keep it, for after the average Washington tradesman gets into a rut of keeping certain things, or not keeping them—particularly the latter—he is sure to stay in the rut.

In a large stationery store on the avenue I asked for mucilage.

"We don't keep it."

"Why?"

"Don't know. Only, we've never handled it. But I can give you a bottle of glue."

If you want your purchases delivered at home you must give the Washington tradesman plenty of time. He will take it anyway, whether you give it to him or not. "This afternoon" of Monday invariably means Wednesday morning. A grocer's clerk actually told me they would deliver stuff for my dinner "if it didn't rain so the wagon couldn't go out." Persons who have lived here many years say they never yet had anything delivered to them at the time promised.

As to prices, the Washington tradesman is inexplicable. The only known quantity is the largeness of his charge. It all depends upon the haste in which a man is to get rich. In men's furnishing store I bought a wool and silk shirt for \$1.50. Next door, a few minutes later, I saw a shirt of same materials, pattern and make marked \$3.50.

"Why do you sell a dollar cheaper than your neighbor?" I asked this dealer.

"My neighbor says it is because I am a fool. I say it is because I am not one of the robbers."

Perhaps the long, wide, lazy avenue is Washington's most perfectly typical feature. The street cars move very slowly, and stop anywhere and everywhere. These are the most accommodating street cars on earth. When a customer is ready to leave a store a clerk is sent out to call

WALTER WELLMAN.

a street car, and the car stops and waits while the customer rather leisurely makes her way out the front door and to the middle of the wide street. On a busy shopping day a good walker can beat a street car from the treasury to the Capitol.

The life of the avenue is the bicycle. It is seen everywhere, and the wheelmen appear to be the only persons who are in a hurry. There is nobody in the throngs of pedestrians who hasn't leisure enough to enable him to lounge in front of the show windows. And what a leisurely, lazy crowd that is which pours out of the departments at 4 p.m. of a warm summer afternoon and saunters down the principal thoroughfare!

Government clerks are almost as lazy as the negroes, though they do not do their sleeping in public, as do the happy sons of Africa. Every block or two along the streets one comes upon a sleeping darky. The bootblacks sleep in his own chair, and the customer wakes him up with some difficulty. It is a fact that in front of Willard's hotel two bootblacks, rivals in winter, form a pool in hot weather, the terms of the compact being that while one sleeps the other shall be on guard, with receipts divided.

Colored waiters go to sleep while standing behind your chair trying to keep the flies away. Washington people, by the way, are fond of flies. Not one house in a dozen is fitted with screens, and the fly population is extraordinarily large. In fact, it is no strain of the truth to say that there are flies on this town.

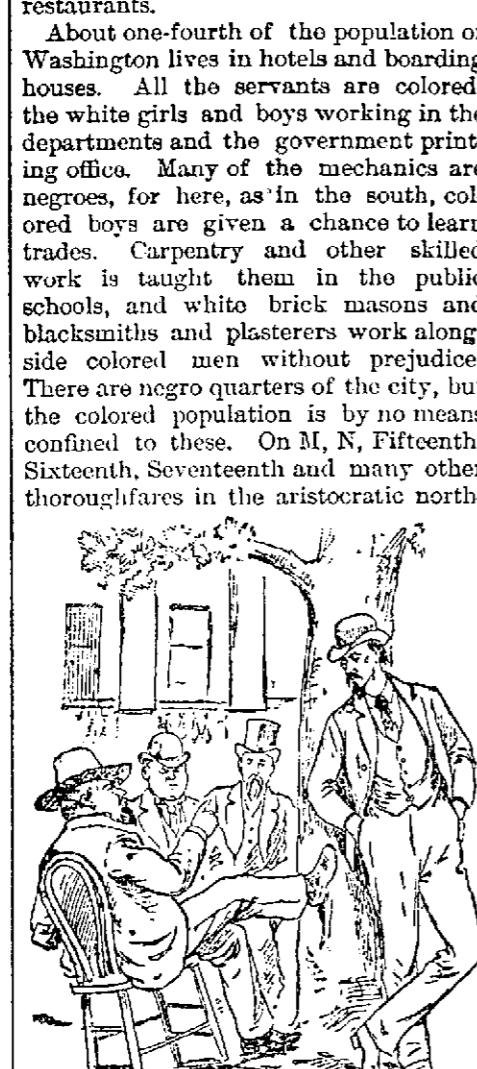
People from the north and west look very curiously on the colored people of this city—their quaint dress, the grizzled old men and fat old mammas. Here the negroes go to all sorts of extremes. One second you meet a wretched old wench with bare feet and a ragged gown. A few steps more and you are face to face with one or two couples of gayly dressed young people, the black youths with patent leather shoes and big canes, and the black girls with La Tosca sticks and yellow slippers. But on hot afternoons the sleeping capacity of the Washington colored man is one of the most picturesque features of the town.

All the parks are full of colored men and women, most of them asleep. Even the drivers of carts and wagons snore on their seats while the horses amble lazily along. A peculiarity of the colored man is that he cannot sleep standing on his feet, as a white man can. But he can sleep in all the other attitudes known to the human frame.

The only white man I remember to have seen asleep in public was an office seeker who has remained so long in Washington that his exchequer is exhausted and he literally has not place to lay his head. He was seen the other afternoon leaning his broad back against the portico of the Riggs house, sound asleep, and dreaming, perchance, of salary day in the treasury. It is more than likely he tells his friends he "lodges at the Riggs."

The scenes at the hotels are also characteristic of Washington. One always finds lazy, seemingly aimless crowds in the rotundas or sitting out in front in the cool of the evening. Hotels everywhere have plenty of loungers about, but these Washington hotel loafers are unlike those of any other city. They are place hunters, second rate politicians, old pensioners, "the judge and the major." Very wise men are they all, who have in their day won great battles, military and political; but do not imagine they are guests of the hotel at which they assemble to exchange confidences. The majority of them sleep in back rooms, third floor, and take their meals at the cheap restaurants.

About one-fourth of the population of Washington lives in hotels and boarding houses. All the servants are colored, the white girls and boys working in the departments and the government printing office. Many of the mechanics are negroes, for here, as in the south, colored boys are given a chance to learn trades. Carpentry and other skilled work is taught them in the public schools, and white brick masons and blacksmiths and plasterers work alongside colored men without prejudice. There are negro quarters of the city, but the colored population is by no means confined to these. On M, N, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and many other thoroughfares in the aristocratic north-



HOTEL LOUNGERS.

west fine stone houses have for next door neighbors little white washed shanties occupied by colored people. Even Connecticut avenue has its negro shanties, a number of them within a stone's throw of President Harrison's church and the British legation. If Washington did not have so many wide streets and avenues its 200,000 population would not spread over as much ground as New York occupies, for a queer notion has sprung up here that an economical building lot is one that is no larger than the house to be built on it. A large majority of new houses are without yards or lawns, and not a few of the middle class of house owners have sold from the rear ends of their lots what are called "valley lots." There are capitalists who make a practice of buying little narrow strips on both sides of an alley and building thereon rows of cheap brick tenements to rent to colored people. Many of these alley investments are paying from 10 to 15 percent, returns per year.

WALTER WELLMAN.

A QUEER LONDON SIGHT.

How People of All Grades Enjoy an Occasional Harness Street Dance.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, June 10.—The strangest sight that I have come across in London is one that I don't think could be duplicated anywhere in the world, and you will see it every fair evening in nearly all parts of London, from Rag Fair to Regent's park, and in fact in almost every street. About sundown, as the stores and business houses begin to close, the hand organs are out in full force, and no policeman hustles them along or otherwise ill treats them, and they stand along by the smoothest stretch of pavement they can find and begin to play. They all play one tune. It is a sort of jig tune or country dance and quite catching.

Government clerks are almost as lazy as the negroes, though they do not do their sleeping in public, as do the happy sons of Africa. Every block or two along the streets one comes upon a sleeping darky. The bootblacks sleep in his own chair, and the customer wakes him up with some difficulty. It is a fact that in front of Willard's hotel two bootblacks, rivals in winter, form a pool in hot weather, the terms of the compact being that while one sleeps the other shall be on guard, with receipts divided.

Colored waiters go to sleep while standing behind your chair trying to keep the flies away. Washington people, by the way, are fond of flies. Not one house in a dozen is fitted with screens, and the fly population is extraordinarily large. In fact, it is no strain of the truth to say that there are flies on this town.

It appears as if this was a recognized custom, and that it was quite proper, for it excited no comment, and as soon as the four had danced out their figure they went their way with scant ceremony in the way of leave taking. It was but a bit of harmless amusement, and no one thought it in any way wrong, neither dancers nor spectators, and no one presumed upon the fact of dancing as a vis-a-vis to try to force a further acquaintance.

Sometimes the dancers would be all men; often quite elderly persons, both men and women, and they would each and all fall into a set at once without the slightest ceremony and dance with a vim and gusto that only equaled their grace, for the dance is very pretty and graceful.

One evening, just before dark, I had

been a short distance to post some letters, and on my way back came to where a man was playing the familiar tune, and there were three girls all impatiently tapping their feet. I saw that they expected me to join, and hurried by, looking about for acquaintances; and seeing none, I joined them, but the step was beyond my power, and I had to give it up.

I know Lady II—(Mary Dufin-Hardy), who is well known in America, and she and her pretty daughter danced four or five "figures," as they called them, with a couple of shop girls right in Oxford street one evening, after which they entered their carriage and drove away. Another time I saw a jolly faced old Englishman, a real type of the English gentleman as we read of him, take his place and dance with pleasure within a stone's throw of the British museum.

Afterward I saw him in Westminster, where he was pointed out to me as a prominent member of parliament (MacDonald Cameron). I should not be a bit astonished to know that his royal highness joined in one of these innocent sidewalk dances, and, in fact, I feel sure that his royal highness has. But imagine, will you, a Fifth avenue girl dancing on the sidewalk with the first person she meets to the music of a hand organ! The skies might fall, but that would never happen, and yet it is a harmless amusement and a little pleasure in ugly London.

MARY BRENNAN.

He "Came Out Well."

Most readers of stories like to have the characters "come out well" and the good deeds rewarded, perhaps because gratitude is more common than ingratitude in real life, the pessimists to the contrary notwithstanding. It is even more gratifying to read of one of these actual occurrences, an account of one of which comes from Aroostook county. Years ago, reports an exchange, Mr. Shepherd Boody, then a prosperous citizen of Oldtown, took from the town a motherless infant boy, cared for him and sent him to school. Twenty-five years ago this boy went away from home and was not heard from for twenty years. Meanwhile Mr. Boody, who had moved to Hersey, had lost his property and was sick and nearly penniless. The boy whom he had befriended, now a prosperous mechanic, bearing of his misfortunes, came to his aid, and for the last six years has sent frequent remittances and in other ways cared for his benefactor, even to searching out and rewarding those who had been kind to the old gentleman in his misfortune.—Lewiston Journal.

The Young Folks' Friend.

A pleasant-faced old gentleman, who looks as if he had forgotten as much as some people know about editing newspapers, comes over from the peaceful shades of Newark now and then to mingle in the busy metropolitan whirl of which he was once an important figure. He is Noah Brooks, long-time editor of the Tribune, a conspicuous journalist in San Francisco during vigilante times and one of the most popular writers for children who wield quills today. Mr. Brooks is a tall, well-built man; his white hair has thinned out on top, his eyes keep their light, and his short, white side whiskers and mustache give him a venerable appearance. He is well over sixty and carries his age "like a major." As editor of The Newark Advertiser Mr. Brooks continues the active intellectual work which has characterized his life. He has given that journal—one of the oldest in the country, by the way—a standing it was unlikely to get otherwise. Besides, in St. Nicholas and such periodicals, where one looks for the lighter touch and the finer fancies, his name is always welcome, not only to the editors, but to hundreds of the little ones who have learned to look forward with eagerness to his stories for children.—New York World.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/A LABEL
Manufactured by W.M. AYERS & SONS, Philadelphia, who make the famous Horse Brand Baker Blankets.

Tutt's Pills CURE

Malaria, Dumb Chills, Fever and Ague, Wind Colic, Bilious Attacks.

They produce regular, natural evacuations, never gripes or interferes with daily business. As a family medicine, they should be in every household.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DIETER'S CROWN

BAKING POWDER

Recommended by the highest medical and chemical authorities, who testify to its absolute purity, wholesomeness and wonderful strength. Every can guaranteed to do the work of any other baking powder twice as much. Every can guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded.

2 lb. Can, 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c.

If your dealer does not keep Crown, do not let him persuade you to buy some other. It is just as good, but ask him to give you by getting it.

DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER.

PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST FOR BLACK STOCKINGS

FINE COLORS THAT NEITHER SMUT NOR FADE

CAN ONLY BE MADE BY USING

PEERLESS DYES SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

ALSO PEERLESS BRONZE PAINTS—6 Colors, PEERLESS LAUNDRY BLEACH, PEERLESS INK POWDERS—5 Kinds 7 Colors, PEERLESS SHOE AND HARNESS DRESSING, PEERLESS EGG DYES—8 Colors.

PEERLESS VIBRATOR

THE Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Money-Saving Thresher of this day and age.

HAS More Points of Exclusive Superiority than all others combined.

EVERY Thresherman and Farmer is delighted with its marvelous work.

NOT only Superior for all kinds of Grain, but the only successful handler of all Seeds.

ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (often 3 to 5 times that amount) made by extra Grain Saved.

WORKMANSHIP, Material, and Finish beyond all comparison.

VIBRATOR owners get the best jobs and make the most Money.

INCOMPARABLE for Simplicity, Efficiency, and Durability.

BYOND all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain.

EQUIPPES no attachments or rebuilding to change from Grain to Seeds.

BROAD and ample Warranty given on all our machinery.

TRACTION Engines Unrivalled in Material, Safety, Power and Durability.

UR Pamphlet giving full information, sent Free. It tells about this great

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A GOLD WATCH FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR

Per Week, by our Improved Club System. The Cases in our Watches are fully Warranted for 20 years. The movements are Elgin and Waltham, reliable and well known. The Watches are Hunter case or open face, Ladie's or Gent's Size—Stem Winders and Setters, and are fully equal in durability, service and appearance to any \$50 Watch. We sell these Watches for \$25 spot cash, and send to any address by Express or Registered Mail; or by our Club System at \$1 per week. One good liable AGENT WANTED in each place. Write for particulars.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites it is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUCHES.

The great remedy for Consumption, and

Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in

the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN</

STRANGE EVENTS IN THE COUNTY SEAT

A Movement Against Potts and Harkins—A Liquor Case

CANTON, July 1.—Saturday afternoon, Robert Walker, on behalf of the Law and Order Society, went before Justice Ragle and swore out an affidavit against Edward Markle, a member of the Board of Health for keeping his saloon open Sunday. The arrest was made by Constable Sargeant Markle, who was released on \$500. The Law and Order people say they have a sure case against Markle, while he says his place was closed all day. No more arrests will be made until Markle's case is tried. The Bonanza is the finest saloon in Canton and the case will be hotly contested. The trial is set for next Friday. Attorney Charles C. Updike will defend Markle.

Joseph H. and James Bentzel had a fight Saturday night and Tindall cut Bentzel in the face with a knife. The cut is bad and will probably make serious trouble for the young man who did the cutting. Tindall was arrested by Marshal Gossard and is in jail awaiting a hearing.

Vita and Gent in Peru, two Italians had a fuss Saturday night with their barbers, and it threatened to cut him. Gent is in jail, but Vita is skipped. Both may have been in the penitentiary for cutting hair some years ago. Pero this morning pleaded guilty to disturbing the peace, and May 6, Blake fined him \$2 and costs.

A certain individual's business has been discovered in Canton. Mrs. Elizabeth Moran of South Washington street, wife of J. C. Moran, is tally blind for five days now, and can see plainly on Monday and Tuesday. The balance of the week she eyes are tightly closed because she always关着 her eyes when she is at home. The case is attributed to a deal of attentions Mrs. Moran received.

All the saloons in the center of the city were closed yesterday, both front and back doors, but many of those on the outskirts of town were open. The lake was raining in full force.

Tindall pleaded guilty this morning to the charge of assault and battery, and Mayor Blake fined him \$10 and costs and sent him to jail thirty days imprisonment.

The Standard works closed down Saturday for one week's vacation. Many of the workmen will spend their vacation in Springfield, Mass., and Elgin, Ill.

The case of George W. Laughlin against the city in which he asked for \$15,000 damages, on account of injuries sustained by falling on a defective sidewalk, was dismissed Saturday, at the plaintiff's costs, as he failed to establish his claim.

John Marks, who was arrested Saturday for arson, was arraigned before Mayor Blake and held for trial on Wednesday next, in the sum of \$11,000.

CANTON, July 3.—The City Brewery corner of Second and North Market streets, owned by Mrs. Louise Balser, was almost totally destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock this morning. It is not known how the fire originated. The loss will probably exceed \$10,000, fully covered by insurance. Two ice houses, 200 barrels of beer and most of the machinery were burned.

DETROIT, July 3.—Arthur Graham,

a stranger, claiming to be a detective in the employ of the Law and Order Society, was arrested yesterday in Wagner's saloon, on South Cherry street. He was drunk and with the aid of a revolver was about to clean out the establishment. Mayor Blake, besides advising him to quit the detective business, gave him ten days in jail and costs.

Chapman.

Hurrah for Foraker, the man who had honor thrust upon him by his party.

Our Mountain base ball club met a Massillon combination at Millport last Sunday and defeated them in a friendly game of 19 to 1.

Mrs. Sarah Williams and son, of North Lawrence, are circulating among their Chapman friends this week.

P. A. Young lost seven valuable pigs during the severe storm that prevailed here Monday evening.

We are informed that Chapman's only representative at Columbus during the state convention was honored with a position on the stage, which was highly appreciated by him.

We have just learned that J. B. Rae, master workman of N. D. A. 155 K. of L., lost his entire property, consisting of a home moderately furnished, during the Johnstown catastrophe. The miners, we are pleased to say, are coming to his rescue and have already forwarded \$750 to begin to rebuild.

We notice that W. T. Lewis, the man who disgraced the secretary of N. D. A. 155, has been selected as a representative miner by the Sniffs' League, an association of newspapers for the purpose of sending members of different trades to Europe to ascertain the condition of labor there. Just why W. T. Lewis was selected we are at a loss to know, for the confidence the miners had in him at one time is now badly shaken.

The Baptist church, of this place, held a social festival in the school room Monday evening, and despite the storm that passed over here at that time a large gathering was present, and the way ice cream, cake, lemonade and raspberries were consumed showed that the occasion was appreciated. The receipts amounted to thirty-two dollars.

The majority of our mines are running a little better at present. Blaine now works full four days; Hernbrook is doing better; Clover Hill is increasing its output.

put and is also increasing its force; Kelker's two mines are running about us; Youngstown is going moderately, and Supp is a "roast."

Already we hear that C. A. Koller, Democratic candidate for sheriff, is button-holing Republicans for their votes. When we recall the speech that nominated him in the convention by his legal adviser from youth up, saying that Mr. Koller never scratches a Democratic candidate, not even for school director, we believe him to possess considerable tact to allow Republicans to scratch him for the Republican party, at least had some good men on their ticket during all these years. Charlie, remember the golden rule, "Do unto others, as you would be done by."

The new shaft at Dublin is expected to reach coal tonight, as they are now where the coal was reported to have been found.

North Lawrence.

Mr. Wm. Walker and family left Wednesday for Cleveland, accompanied by Miss Alice J. Stanford, of this village. Mrs. Evan Dar and daughter, also returned.

A citizens' meeting was held in the room on Thursday evening, for the purpose of assisting Mr. N. K. Bowman in rebuilding the sawmill.

The members of the M. E. Church gave an ice cream and strawberry festival Tuesday evening at the church. Had it not rained it would have been held outside on the lawn.

The proceedings of the council were sanctioned by the solicitor, J. O. Garrett of the sewer commission was also present.

The deliberations were based upon the report of the engineer who had reviewed all the bids to uniform proportions as follows:

St. A. Conrad & Co.—pipe only, 80 per cent above list price.

Ohio Sewer Pipe Co., Pittsburg—pipe only, 80 per cent from list price.

W. H. Crooks, Massillon—Main street, \$1,200; Erie street, \$900; trunk sewer, \$1,300. Resident hook attached.

Turnbull & Hadley, Canton—Main street, \$1,125; Erie Street, \$873; trunk, \$1,505. Personal guarantee attached without bond.

McMahon & Coghlan, Toledo—Main street, \$1,400; Erie street, \$900; trunk, \$1,700. New York draft attached.

Clement Bros., Cleveland—Main street, \$1,450; Erie street, \$1,160; trunk, \$1,700. Bid in according to specifications, non-resident bond.

C. H. Vonte, Toledo—Main street, \$1,088.27; Erie street, \$1,000; trunk, \$1,057.40. Irregular bond.

P. L. Sittivan, Fremont—Main street, \$1,302.51; Erie street, \$1,077.76; trunk, \$1,642.66. Bond irregular.

A. Clement, Massillon—sewer from west of canal only, \$10,900.

Hibbard & Sons, Wheeling—Main street, \$5,235.17; Erie street, \$1,550.28; trunk, \$7,861.88. Irregular bond.

C. H. Connell, Youngstown—sewers complete, \$10,629.38. Very irregular bid, with foreign bond.

Dalton.

James W. Angus has moved into his new East Main street residence.

The new M. E. parsonage is nearing completion. The Rev. Gay has been very busy helping it along.

THE CONTRACTS LET.

W. H. Crooks Will Build Two sewers.

The city council met this morning in adjourned executive session, with all present, to let the contract for the three proposed sewers. After a prolonged discussion, W. H. Crooks was awarded a contract to build the sewers on Erie street from Plum to Charles for \$900, and the main trunk sewer from Charles and Erie to the terminal for \$5,500. The bids for the East Main street sewer were all rejected, as the lowest man, Phil Sullivan, did not furnish proper bond. In justice to him and to the city that letting will be re-advertised.

The many contractors who cooled their heels on the sidewalk waiting for the private session to end, afterward gave vent to their wrath, which, however could easily be traced to their failure to give proper bond. The engineer's specifications required a resident bond of \$3,000, yet of all the contractors William Crooks was the only one who complied with this requirement. Mr. Crooks gave bond for \$9,000 with Peter Sauer and W. K. L. Warwick as sureties. The proceedings of the council were sanctioned by the solicitor, J. O. Garrett of the sewer commission was also present.

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stabbed at a Wedding.

DALTON, O., July 1.—On Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, Mr. Frank Miller and Miss Mary Smith, both of this place, were united in marriage, by F. F. H. Pope, mayor of this city. After a repeat a large number of invited guests assembled and tripped the light fantastic toe until the small hours. Some time in the night a man named Vogel and W. Evans got into a racket, in which Evans received several stabs from a compass in the hands of Vogel. The wounds are not necessarily dangerous.

Resolutions.

West Brookfield L. A. 10025, K. of L. Whereas, It has pleased an all wise Providence to remove from our assembly our dearly beloved brother, Valentine Blantz; be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Blantz the assembly has lost one of its most faithful members, and the community one of the best citizens, but we trust that our loss will be his eternal gain. Be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed in the minutes, and printed in THE MASSILLION AND MIXERS' INDEPENDENT, and a copy of them presented to the family of the deceased.

R. REINHOLD, JOS. PAUL, JR., C. A. ERTLE, Committee.

REUNION OF MINISTERS.

A Quartette of Well Known Divines Hold Their Yearly Meeting.

"The Rev. John Peate, of Jamestown, N. Y.; the Rev. B. B. Ashley, of Seville, O.; the Rev. G. C. Smith, of Massillon, O., and the Rev. D. H. Evans, of this city," says the Youngstown Telegram,

"yesterday met by appointment at Laramie's Falls for a 'day off.' This quartette of preachers has been accustomed to meet together for many years in some designated spot for a little relaxation and sociability in intervals of from one to three years, since they were all pastors together in Youngstown. The buty bays have been struck by the singularity of an intimacy dependent not on similarity of religion, but, if for they represent the four winds of the ecclesiastical heavens. This brotherhood of Christian Knights is a standing evidence of the real spirituality of Christianity. To those who may be curious to know how this clan of the cloth intend, it may be said that an observer has caught them at various forms of diversion, such as pistol shooting, eating like hungry school boys, posting each other up in the experiences of all since the last meeting, telling jokes and bursting with laughter, and finally closing the day with prayer all round."

Wm. Walker raised his new barn, on Saturday last.

The proceeds at the Meyers festival Saturday evening, amounted to \$100.

John Wilson the man that was hurt in the coal mine will be able to resume work in a few days.

Romey Smith, a boy five years old, and a son of John Smith, fell from a cherry tree and broke his leg. He was getting cherries to eat, and slipped off the limb.

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